UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/690,366	10/16/2000	Billy P. Taylor	1005.6	3106

53953 7590 01/11/2007		EXAMINER
DAVIS LAW GROUP, P.C.		LUDWIG, MATTHEW J
6836 BEE CAVES ROAD		

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

SUITE 220
AUSTIN, TX 78746

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/11/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/690,366	TAYLOR, BILLY P.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Matthew J. Ludwig	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 October 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-7,9-12 and 14-30* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-7,9-12 and 14-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7/31/2006*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is in response to the amendment filed 10/17/2006.

2.   Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, and 14-30 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 6, 11, 19, 20,

24, 25, 29, and 30 are independent claims.

3.   Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, and 14-30, remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Kuppusamy.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

5.   **Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-12, and 14-30, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Kuppusamy et al., USPN 6,769,096 filed 6/24/1998 in view of Baird et al.,

USPN 6,992,687 filed (12/7/1999).

In reference to independent claim 1, Kuppusamy teaches:

Once the frameset is created, the contents (quarterly report) of both documents can be

saved as HTML documents in an Internet browser-readable format (compare to "*storing an*

electronic version of a paper, the version being displayable on a display device as a likeness of

the paper"). See column 10, lines 8-16.

A heading is detected within the first location of the quarterly report, which provides a reference to a second location within the quarterly report (compare to *"detecting a reference to a second location, wherein the detected reference is a phrase"*). See column 7, lines 45-67.

The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified. A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading (compare to *"in response to the detected reference, embedding a hyperlink within the first location"*). See column 8, lines 25-38.

The text of the entry into the TOC document may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display, the links are displayed as underlined text (compare to *"when the first location is displayed on the display device, highlighting the first location to indicate the hyperlink as being selectable by a user to cause an operation associated with the second location"*). See column 8, lines 48-60.

The examiner believes the first location is taught by quarterly report and the TOC document. The reference provides the two separate pieces of information related to each other in one display. Highlighting the first reference would equate to underlining/changing the color of the section name found within the quarterly report. The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified and indicate different locations within the document (compare to *"detecting a reference to a second location"*). See column 8, lines 25-38. The reference provides a quarterly report and the TOC document for each selected heading. The reference fails to explicitly state that the embedded hyperlink is found within the detected reference; however, Baird teaches a method of creating a page object in response to a selection

signal. A visual indicator which is created to allow the user to access different parts of a

document is displayed along with the desired part of the document. See column 5, lines 15-28.

Furthermore, although the visual indicators depicted in Figures 3 and 4 are shown along the top

margin, they may be equally displayed virtually anywhere relative to the document being

displayed. The reference teaches embedding links anywhere within documents. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Kuppusamy and Baird

before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the embedded link methods taught by

Kuppusamy to include the placement methods of Baird, because it would have given the user

multiple destinations within a document to place links and allowed for a more organized display

of embedded links.

In reference to dependent claim 2, Kuppusamy teaches:

A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading. A hyperlink

has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated word, phrase or

image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the anchor in the target

document. See column 8, lines 25-47.

In reference to dependent claim 4, Kuppusamy teaches:

The reference provides a hyperlink entry created in the TOC document for each selected

heading. A hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated

word, phrase, or image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the

anchor in the target document. See column 8, lines 25-47. The reference fails to explicitly

disclose the second location external to the paper; however, the two separate documents (the

TOC and the target document) could be considered as providing a link to a document external to the target document.

In reference to dependent claim 5, Kuppusamy teaches:

The reference provides a hyperlink entry created in the TOC document for each selected heading. A hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated word, phrase, or image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the anchor in the target document. See column 8, lines 25-47. The reference fails to explicitly disclose the second location external to the paper; however, the two separate documents (the TOC and the target document) could be considered as providing a link to a document external to the target document.

In reference to dependent claims 6, Kuppusamy teaches:

Once the frameset is created, the contents (quarterly report) of both documents can be saved as HTML documents in an Internet browser-readable format (compare to *"storing an electronic version of a paper, the version being displayable on a display device as a likeness of the paper"*). See column 10, lines 8-16.

A heading is detected within the first location of the quarterly report, which provides a reference to a second location within the quarterly report (compare to *"detecting a reference to a second location, wherein the detected reference is a phrase"*). See column 7, lines 45-67.

The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified. A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading (compare to *"in response to the detected reference, embedding a hyperlink within the first location"*). See column 8, lines 25-38.

The text of the entry into the TOC document may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display, the links are displayed as underlined text (compare to *"when the first location is displayed on the display device, highlighting the first location to indicate the hyperlink as being selectable by a user to cause an operation associated with the second location"*). See column 8, lines 48-60.

The examiner believes the first location is taught by quarterly report and the TOC document. The reference provides the two separate pieces of information related to each other in one display. Highlighting the first reference would equate to underlining/changing the color of the section name found within the quarterly report. The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified and indicate different locations within the document (compare to *"detecting a reference to a second location"*). See column 8, lines 25-38. The reference provides a quarterly report and the TOC document for each selected heading. The reference fails to explicitly state that the embedded hyperlink is found within the detected reference; however, Baird teaches a method of creating a page object in response to a selection signal. A visual indicator which is created to allow the user to access different parts of a document is displayed along with the desired part of the document. See column 5, lines 15-28. Furthermore, although the visual indicators depicted in Figures 3 and 4 are shown along the top margin, they may be equally displayed virtually anywhere relative to the document being displayed. The reference teaches embedding links anywhere within documents. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Kuppusamy and Baird before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the embedded link methods taught by

Kuppusamy to include the placement methods of Baird, because it would have given the user

multiple destinations within a document to place links and allowed for a more organized display

of embedded links.

In reference to dependent claim 7, Kuppusamy teaches:

A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading. A

hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated word,

phrase or image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the anchor in

the target document. See column 8, lines 25-47.

In reference to dependent claim 9, Kuppusamy teaches:

The reference provides a hyperlink entry created in the TOC document for each selected

heading. A hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated

word, phrase, or image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the

anchor in the target document. See column 8, lines 25-47. The reference fails to explicitly

disclose the second location external to the paper; however, the two separate documents (the

TOC and the target document) could be considered as providing a link to a document external to

the target document.

In reference to dependent claim 10, Kuppusamy teaches:

The reference provides a hyperlink entry created in the TOC document for each selected

heading. A hyperlink has two components: a link and an anchor. The link is a specially activated

word, phrase, or image in the TOC document that, when triggered, transfers the focus to the

anchor in the target document. See column 8, lines 25-47. The reference fails to explicitly

disclose the second location external to the paper; however, the two separate documents (the

TOC and the target document) could be considered as providing a link to a document external to the target document.

In reference to claims 11,12, 14, and 15, the claims recite the computer program product used for performing the methods as claimed in 1,2,4, and 5, respectively. Therefore, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

In reference to dependent claim 16, Kuppusamy teaches:

The text of the entry may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display the links are displayed as underlined text. Alternatively, the link may be a graphical image rather than text. See column 8, lines 50-59.

In reference to dependent claim 17, Kuppusamy teaches:

When the link at Entry is triggered, the focus of the target document will shift to an anchor located at "quarterly report.html#Executive Summary". See column 8, lines 55-67.

In reference to dependent claim 18, 20, 24, 25, 29, and 30, Kuppusamy teaches:

In the screen display, the links are displayed as underlined text. Alternatively, the link may be a graphical image rather than text. See column 8, lines 48-58. The two separate files are the TOC document and the target document. See column 7, lines 15-34.

In reference to dependent claim 19, Kuppusamy teaches:

Once the frameset is created, the contents (quarterly report) of both documents can be saved as HTML documents in an Internet browser-readable format (compare to *"storing an electronic version of a paper, the version being displayable on a display device as a likeness of the paper"*). See column 10, lines 8-16.

A heading is detected within the first location of the quarterly report, which provides a reference to a second location within the quarterly report (compare to *"detecting a reference to a second location, wherein the detected reference is a phrase"*). See column 7, lines 45-67.

The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified. A hyperlink entry is created in the TOC document for each selected heading (compare to *"in response to the detected reference, embedding a hyperlink within the first location"*). See column 8, lines 25-38.

The text of the entry into the TOC document may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display, the links are displayed as underlined text (compare to *"when the first location is displayed on the display device, highlighting the first location to indicate the hyperlink as being selectable by a user to cause an operation associated with the second location"*). See column 8, lines 48-60.

The examiner believes the first location is taught by quarterly report and the TOC document. The reference provides the two separate pieces of information related to each other in one display. Highlighting the first reference would equate to underlining/changing the color of the section name found within the quarterly report. The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified and indicate different locations within the document (compare to *"detecting a reference to a second location"*). See column 8, lines 25-38. The reference provides a quarterly report and the TOC document for each selected heading. The reference fails to explicitly state that the embedded hyperlink is found within the detected reference; however, Baird teaches a method of creating a page object in response to a selection

signal. A visual indicator which is created to allow the user to access different parts of a

document is displayed along with the desired part of the document. See column 5, lines 15-28.

Furthermore, although the visual indicators depicted in Figures 3 and 4 are shown along the top

margin, they may be equally displayed virtually anywhere relative to the document being

displayed. The reference teaches embedding links anywhere within documents. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Kuppusamy and Baird

before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the embedded link methods taught by

Kuppusamy to include the placement methods of Baird, because it would have given the user

multiple destinations within a document to place links and allowed for a more organized display

of embedded links.

Finally, Baird teaches a variety of exemplary menu selections applicable to a selected

visual indicator. Access to the context menu is provided using known techniques, such as using a

predefined mouse button. Other techniques for displaying and manipulating a context menu (e.g.,

touch screens, voice control and activation, etc.). Therefore, the voice control would have

provided audio signals in response to the audio signal information within the embedded

hyperlink system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the

teachings of Kuppusamy and Baird before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the

embedded link methods taught by Kuppusamy to include the audio signal methods of Baird,

because it would have given the user multiple destinations within a document to place links and

allowed for a multiple menu selections for an enhanced display of embedded links. See column

6, lines 20-67.

In reference to dependent claim 21, 26, Kuppusamy teaches:

The text of the entry may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text

of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display the links are

displayed as underlined text. Alternatively, the link may be a graphical image rather than text.

See column 8, lines 50-59.

In reference to dependent claim 22, 27, Kuppusamy teaches:

When the link at Entry is triggered, the focus of the target document will shift to an

anchor located at "quarterly report.html#Executive Summary". See column 8, lines 55-67.

In reference to dependent claim 23, 28, Kuppusamy teaches:

The text of the entry may be displayed in a different color than ordinary text, or the text

of the entry may be underlined to identify its linking function. In the screen display the links are

displayed as underlined text. Alternatively, the link may be a graphical image rather than text.

See column 8, lines 50-59.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-45 have been considered but not

persuasive.

Applicant argues on pages 12 and 13 of the amendment that Kuppusamy and Baird are

defective in establishing a prima facie conclusion of obviousness. Furthermore, applicant states

the cited reference to Kuppusamy used in the rejection of the independent claim states a heading

detected within the first location of a quarterly report. A hyperlink is created in the TOC

document for each selected heading. As shown in Kuppusamy, the target document (quarterly

report) and the TOC document (where the hyperlink is created) are independent windows, with each window simultaneously displaying a different document. Because the claim limitations are to be given their broadest reasonable interpretation within the scope of the art, the Examiner believes the claim language fails to preclude the utilization of the version to include both windows. One provides a reference to the other but they are within the same user interface and same software version. The windows may be distinct however the version is the same. Also, the reference provides two distinct locations within the same software version and interface. As presently claimed, the claim language fails to describe anything more about the version other than it is displayable on a display device as a likeness of the paper. Furthermore, the claim language describes two different locations within the version but again, fails to describe anything more about the version or the different locations. The reference provides a quarterly report and a table of contents. Highlighting the first reference would equate to underlining/changing the color of the section name found within the quarterly report. The creation of the entries in the TOC document occurs once the selected headings are identified and indicate different locations within the document. The Kuppusamy reference embeds links within a table of contents which is still within the same user interface as the selected heading of the version. The Baird reference was utilized to illustrate the possibilities that exist with embedded hyperlinks. Placing the embedded hyperlink within the table of contents or the heading would have allowed for the organization of embedded links within a single software version.

Conclusion

9.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Matthew J. Ludwig whose telephone number is 571-272-4127. The

examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ML

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER